

Stiliderus* and *Stilicoderus*: New data and new species (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae)

G.M. de ROUGEMONT

27 Walcot Square, London SE11 4UB, England, UK.

***Stiliderus* and *Stilicoderus*: New data and new species (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae).** - A systematic catalogue of the species of *Stiliderus* and *Stilicoderus* is presented. Fifteen new species are described. Males of two known species are described for the first time. Eleven species are recorded for the first time from China; nine species are described from Sulawesi, all of them endemic. Species are recorded for the first time from other countries.

Key-words: Coleoptera - Staphylinidae - Paederinae - *Stiliderus* - *Stilicoderus* - China - Sulawesi.

INTRODUCTION

In the nine years that have elapsed since the publication of a series of articles, including a revision in two parts of this group, other species have been described, and a large volume of new material has passed through my hands. Material studied in this paper comes in part from my own occasional prospections in Asia, but the largest contribution comes from recent collections made by I. Löbl and others for the Geneva Natural History Museum. Further material was provided by the Natural History museums in London and Vienna. The study of large collections from Australia in the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, and the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, is to be published separately, as a review of the Australian fauna (ROUGEMONT, 1996).

In the present paper, apart from the descriptions of new species or of previously undescribed male sex characters, I have only included such new data as significantly adds to our knowledge of species distribution, such as first records for countries or major islands.

Although in my earlier papers I followed Blackwelder's synonymy of *Stilicoderus* with *Stiliderus*, I have gone on thinking of these as distinct genera, and reverted to labelling specimens as such according to the character state of the fourth tarsomeres (In the paper on the Australian fauna all species are described as *Stilicoderus*).

* 29th contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae

Manuscript accepted 04.12.1995.

The problem of defining these two genera lies in reconciling the presence of bi-lobed fourth tarsomeres with the absence of the other main character state, an infra-orbital ridge on the post-genae, in thirteen species belonging to three separate phyletic groups: the *praecellens* group, the *magniceps-duplicatus* group and the *brendelli* group (see catalogue, below). While the first two groups may be '*Stilicoderus*' that have independantly evolved bi-lobed tarsomeres, the celebesian *brendelli* group is clearly more closely affiliated to *Stiliderus* s. str.

The status of these two genera can only be resolved by a study of all genera of the subtribe Stilicina, for the genus *Stilicoderus*, as it is defined at present to include such aberrant forms as the *funebri* and *aberrans* groups, may also include certain New World genera, which I have not seen, such as *Stilicolina* Casey. Since a much needed generic revision of the subfamily Paederinae is currently under preparation by Dr Lee Herman of the American Museum of Natural History, I will not attempt any further discussion of generic status, but propose the following division into species groups.

SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE OF *Stilicoderus* AND *Stiliderus*

Species group	Sub-group	Species	Distribution
<i>Stilicoderus</i>			
<i>funebri</i> group		<i>funebri</i> Last	New Guinea
		<i>kiloloensis</i> Last	New Guinea
		<i>nubilus</i> Last	New Guinea
<i>japonicus</i> group = <i>Stilicoderopsis</i> Scheerp.		<i>formosanus</i> n. sp.	Taiwan
		<i>japonicus</i> Shibata	Japan, China
		<i>scheerpeltzi</i> (Rgmt.)	Burma
<i>granulifrons</i> group		<i>granulifrons</i> (Rgmt.)	Himalaya, Assam, Thailand
<i>umbratus</i> group		<i>besucheti</i> (Rgmt.)	S. India: Anaimalai Hills
		ssp. <i>elephantium</i> (Rgmt.)	S. India: Palni Hills
		<i>umbratus</i> Fv.	S. India: Nilgiri Hills
<i>feae</i> group		<i>bakeri</i> Cam.	Philippines, Borneo ?
		<i>brmeipennis</i> Cam.	Java
		<i>drescheri</i> Cam.	Java
		ssp. <i>baliensis</i> (Rgmt.)	Bali
		<i>feae</i> Fv.	Himalaya, Burma, Thailand
		<i>kuani</i> Shibata	Taiwan
		<i>leontopolitans</i> (Rgmt.)	Thailand, Malaysia, Sunda Islands
		<i>malaisei</i> Scheerp.	E. Himalaya, Burma
		<i>plumbatus</i> (Rgmt.)	Sumatra
		<i>shan</i> (Rgmt)	Burma, Thailand
	<i>similis</i> (Rgmt.)	Burma, Thailand	
	<i>strigellus</i> Cam.	Sumatra	
	<i>unicolor</i> Cam.	Borneo	

	<i>birmanus</i> Scheerp.	Burma, Yunnan
	<i>clayi</i> (Rgmt.)	Assam
	<i>fenestratus</i> Fv.	Himalaya, Burma, Thailand
<i>feae-discalis-</i> <i>signatus</i> group	<i>incognitus</i> (Rgmt.)	Burma
	<i>kambaitiensis</i> Scheerp.	Burma
	<i>lomboldti</i> (Rgmt.)	Thailand
	<i>maai</i> (Rgmt.)	Borneo
	<i>nepalensi</i> (Rgmt.)	Nepal
	<i>pendleburyi</i> Cam.	Malaysia
	<i>siamensis</i> (Rgmt.)	Thailand
	<i>signatus</i> Sharp	Japan, China
	n. sp. (Shibata, in litt.)	Taiwan
	<i>discalis</i> group	
	<i>bacclusi</i> (Rgmt.)	Borneo
	<i>discalis</i> Fv.	Burma, Thailand, Vietnam
	<i>strigosus</i> (Rgmt.)	Assam S. to Sumatra
<i>minor</i> group	<i>exiguus</i> Shibata	Taiwan, China
	<i>minor</i> Cam.	E. Himalaya, China
<i>variolosus</i> group	<i>gondaicus</i> n. sp.	S. India
	<i>helferi</i> (Rgmt.)	Burma, Yunnan, Thailand
	<i>nagamontium</i> (Rgmt.)	Assam
	<i>parvus</i> Cam.	Thailand, Sunda Islands
	<i>rotundiceps</i> Cam.	Malaysia
	<i>trapezeiceps</i> (Rgmt.)	Thailand, Yunnan
	<i>variolosus</i> Coiff.	Himalaya
<i>hieroglyphicus</i> group	<i>ferromontis</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>hieroglyphicus</i> Fv.	New Guinea
	<i>hornabrooki</i> (Rgmt.)	New Guinea
	<i>kaiensis</i> n. sp.	Kai Islands
	<i>leai</i> (Rgmt.)	New Guinea
	<i>loksai</i> (Rgmt.)	New Guinea
	<i>madangensis</i> (Rgmt.)	New Guinea
	<i>maritimus</i> (Rgmt.)	New Guinea, Waigeo
	<i>sharpi</i> (Rgmt.)	New Guinea
	<i>wallacei</i> (Rgmt.)	New Guinea
	<i>wauensis</i> (Rgmt.)	New Guinea, Solomon Islands
<i>aerosus</i> group	<i>aerosus</i> Last	New Guinea
	<i>lasti</i> (Rgmt.)	New Guinea
	<i>peninsularis</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>solitarius</i> Last	New Guinea
<i>aberrans</i> group	<i>aberrans</i> Steel	Australia
	<i>arnhemicus</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>inusitatus</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>matthewsianus</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>newtoni</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>orbiceps</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>pruinus</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>quadriceps</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>taylori</i> Rgmt.	Australia
	<i>woodwardi</i> Rgmt.	Australia

	<i>Stiliderus</i> s. l. (infra-orbital reidge lacking)	
<i>praecellens</i> group	<i>praecellens</i> Bnh.	Philippines: Mindoro
<i>maguiceps</i> group	<i>cottoni</i> n. sp. <i>maguiceps</i> Cam.	Thailand Java
<i>maguiceps</i> - <i>duplicatus</i> group	<i>depressus</i> n. sp.	Thailand
<i>duplicatus</i> group	<i>duplicatus</i> Ito	Riuku Islands
<i>brendelli</i> group	<i>brendelli</i> Rgmt. <i>conicollis</i> n. sp. <i>kakihitau</i> n. sp. <i>kakiuerah</i> n. sp. <i>opacipeunis</i> n. sp. <i>opacus</i> n. sp. <i>schoedli</i> n. sp. <i>yangbesar</i> n. sp.	Sulawesi Sulawesi Sulawesi Sulawesi Sulawesi Sulawesi Sulawesi Sulawesi
	<i>Stiliderus</i> s. str.	
<i>cicatricosus</i> group	<i>aucora</i> Bnh. <i>bakerianus</i> Bnh. <i>beruhaueri</i> Rgmt. <i>brevipennis</i> Bnh. <i>capitatis</i> Bnh. <i>cardauouensis</i> n. sp. <i>celebensis</i> Rgmt. <i>cernatus</i> Rgmt. <i>cicatricosus</i> Mots. <i>crassus</i> Kr <i>crassissimus</i> Bnh. <i>expectatus</i> Rgmt. <i>flavomargiuatus</i> Bnh. <i>kamarupensis</i> Rgmt. <i>latericarinatus</i> Bnh. <i>loebli</i> Rgmt. <i>longicollis</i> Bnh. <i>longipeunis</i> Bnh. <i>micropterus</i> Bnh. <i>musardi</i> Rgmt. <i>nigerrimus</i> Bnh. <i>nitidipeunis</i> Bnh. <i>occidentalis</i> Rgmt. <i>pulchripennis</i> Bnh. <i>semicoeruleus</i> Rgmt. <i>simoni</i> Rgmt. <i>suetauai</i> Rgmt. <i>yikor</i> n. sp. <i>yunnaueusis</i> n. sp.	Philippines: Masbate, Mindoro Philippines: Mindanao Philippines: Luzon Borneo, Sumatra Philippines: Leyte, Mindanao S. India Sulawesi Sumatra Burma, Thailand, Yunnan, Malaysia Sulawesi, India, SE Asia Philippines: Mindanao Thailand, Malaysia, Sunda Islands Philippines: Luzon, Mindoro Assam Philippines: Mindoro Assam Palawan, Borneo Philippines: Luzon Philippines: Mindanao S. India Philippines: Luzon Philippines: Luzon, Leyte, Saman W. Himalaya Philippines: Luzon, Leyte Philippines: Mindoro Ceylon Nepal Thailand, Yunnan Yunnan

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Stilicoderus Sharp*japonicus* group**Stilicoderus formosanus** n. sp.

♂ Holotype, 1 ♀ Paratype: Taiwan, Nantou Hsien, Shanlinchi 1600 m, 16.V.1990, A. Smetana (T60); 1 ♂ Paratype: Taiwan, Taoyuan Hsien, Takuanshan For., 17.IV.90, 1650 m, A. Smetana (T5) (in coll. Smetana, eventually to be deposited in Mus. Geneva; ♂ Paratype in coll. Rougemont).

Length: 6–6.5 mm.. Black, mouthparts, antennae and legs brown, all surfaces shiny, devoid of microsculpture.

Proportions of Holotype: Length and breadth of head: 92; diameter of eye: 20; antennomeres: I: 30; II: 14; III: 15; IV: 14; V: 13; VI: 12; VII: 11; VIII: 11; IX: 11; X: 10; XI: 15. Length of pronotum: 86; breadth of pronotum: 81; length of elytron: 100; breadth of elytra: 96; Metatarsomeres: I: 19; II: 10; III: 10; IV: 8; V: 16.

Similar in punctuation to *S. japonicus* Shibata, but the head and pronotum differently shaped (Fig. 1, cf. Fig. Shibata 1968), the head not ovoid, the temples dilated posteriorly, with well marked postero-lateral angles; pronotum less elongate, broader at anterior angles. Granulose punctuation of occipital region more extensive and coarser; granulose punctuation of pronotum coarser and denser; granulose punctuation of elytra interspersed with deeper and larger foveate depressions than in *S. japonicus*.

The head of the Paratype from Takuanshan is somewhat less dilated posteriorly than in the exx. from Shanlinchi.

Male: Abdominal sternite VIII (Fig. 8) deeply emarginate, but more narrowly so than in *S. japonicus*, the apico-lateral angles not produced into narrow lobes. Aedeagus: Fig. 18, similar in structure to that of *S. japonicus*, but the apex of ventral blade characteristic (cf. Fig. 50 A, ROUGEMONT, 1986a).

granulifrons group**Stilicoderus granulifrons** (Rougemont)

Stiliderus granulifrons ROUGEMONT, 1985b, *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 92, 1: 224; ROUGEMONT, 1986a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 174.

1 ♀: Nepal: Khandbari District, For. above Ahale 2400 m, 25.III.82, A. & Z. Smetana; 1 ♀: Nepal, Khandbari District, Forest NE Kuwapani 2400 m, 24.IV.84, Smetana & Löbl; 1 ♂ & 1 ♀: Nepal, *ibid.*, 28.III.82, A. & Z. Smetana (coll. Smetana); 2 exx.: Nepal, Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, mixed broad-leaved forest 2050–2150 m, 9–17 June 1988, Martens & Schawaller leg. (Mus. Stuttgart); 3 exx.: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon 1650 m, 7.XI.1985, Burckhardt-Löbl; 3 exx.: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep 1400 m, 6.XI.1985, Burckhardt-Löbl; 1 ♀: Thailand, Huai Nam Dang, Mae Taeng Distr. 1400 m, 17.XII.1990, P. Schwendinger (Mus. Geneva); 2 ♂♂ & 1 ♀: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui, III.1987, G. de Rougemont (coll. Rougemont).

New to Thailand and to Nepal. This species was described from the single female Type from the Karen Hills of Burma. The male was later described from the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya (NE India). Males among the new material from all three states, Thailand, Meghalaya and Nepal, show characteristic differences in the aedeagus which are however too slight to warrant the descriptions of subspecies. While the Nepalese exx. have distinctly smaller, especially narrower, elytra than those from other areas, the forms are otherwise indistinguishable by external characters. The forms from both Nepal and Thailand differ from the Meghalayan population by the more slender ventral blade and parameroid lobes. The Thai race is distinguished from the Nepalese one by the shape of the parameroid lobes which are longer, and particularly the right lobe, apically explanate (Figs. 19, 20).

The aedeagus of the nominate form is almost certainly identical with that of the Thai race.

feae-signatus-discalis group

***Stilicoderus feae* Fauvel**

Stilicoderus feae Fauvel, 1895, *Rev. d'Ent.* 14: 224.

Stiliderus feae, ROUGEMONT 1986a, *Ent. Abl. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 177.

4 ♂♂ & 1 ♀: China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengdian, 22.I.1993, G. de Rougemont; 1 ♀: China, Yunnan, Ruili, 3.II.1993, G. de Rougemont (coll. Rougemont).

Widely distributed from the Himalaya to Thailand. New to China.

***Stilicoderus similis* Rougemont**

Stiliderus similis ROUGEMONT, 1986a, *Ent. Abl. Mus. Tierk. Dresden*, 49, 8: 177.

1 ♂: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui, III.1987, G. de Rougemont (coll. Rougemont). 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Thailand, I.V.1990, T. Ito.

This species was described from the single Type from the Shan States of Burma. It is new to Thailand.

More new material attributable to *S. leontopolitanus* Rougemont, described in ROUGEMONT (1986a: 179), shows that this taxon is both variable and widespread: I have seen exx. ranging from southern Thailand (Chantaburi Province, Khao Sabap N.P., 23.XI.85, Burckhardt-Löbl), the Cameron Highlands, Malaysia (tentative determination based on females), Singapore, Sumatra and Bali (5 exx: Batukau, 18.VI.1984, Rougemont). The morphological variability suggests that these two taxa may be conspecific, the apparent differences now seem to be limited to the narrower impunctate band of the pronotum and the longer ventral blade of the aedeagus in *S. similis*. I will not formally propose the synonymy until more material becomes available from continental SE Asia.

***Stilicoderus plumbatus* (Rougemont)**

Stiliderus plumbatus ROUGEMONT, 1986a, *Ent. Abl. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 174.

2 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀: Sumatra, Jambi, Mt. Kerinci 1750–1850 m, 11–12.XI.1989, Agosti, Löbl, Burckhardt (Mus. Geneva).

Hitherto only known by the three female Types.

Male: Abdominal sternite VIII with a deep, finely margined emargination (Fig. 9). Aedeagus: Fig. 21.

Stilicoderus birmanus Scheerpeltz

Stilicoderus birmanus Scheerpeltz, 1965, *Ark. Zool.* 17: 181.

Stiliderus birmanus, ROUGEMONT 1986a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 166.

1 ♀: China, Yunnan, Kunming, 9.X.1985, G. de Rougemont.

This species was only known by the single Type from Kambaiti, Burma: New to China.

Stilicoderus maai (Rougemont)

Stiliderus maai ROUGEMONT, 1986a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 168.

Colleagues Burckhardt and Löbl collected 58 exx. of this Bornean endemic, previously only known by two females, from various localities on Mount Kinabalu, and from the Crocker Range: 1600 m, km 51 rte Kinabalu-Tambunan, 18.V.1987, and I took a further 3 exx. from Mount Kinabalu in March 1990. The male sex characters may now be described:

Abdominal sternite VII broadly and very shallowly excised, with a double row of fine setae; sternite VIII broadly and deeply emarginate, the apico-lateral angles each with a single seta (Fig. 10); aedeagus (Fig. 22) with a pair of broad lamellate parameroid lobes from between which protrude paired, ploughshare-shaped inner struts. Urite IX broad, the tergite emarginate, apico-laterally with numerous stout setae of unequal length.

This material shows that the differences given between the Type and the specimen from Pangl in the original description are within the range of variability of a single species.

Stilicoderus fenestratus Fauvel

Stilicoderus fenestratus Fauvel, 1895, *Rev. d'Ent.* 14: 225.

Stiliderus fenestratus: ROUGEMONT, 1986a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 169.

4 exx.: China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengdian, 22.I.1993, G. de Rougemont.
New to China.

Stilicoderus strigosus (Rougemont)

Stiliderus strigosus ROUGEMONT, 1985b, *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 92, 1: 219; ROUGEMONT 1986a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 163; ROUGEMONT 1986, *Ann. Hist. Nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.* 78: 80.

2 exx.: Thailand, NE Bangkok, Khao Yai Nat. Park, E Heo Suwat waterfalls 800–900 m, 1.XII.1985, Burckhardt-Löbl; 30 exx.: Thailand, Phetchaburi, Kaeng Krachan Nat. Pk. 450 m, 19.XI.1985, Burckhardt-Löbl (Mus. Geneva); 3 exx.: Thailand, 300 m. Thung Yai Wildlife

Sanctuary, 15°28'N 98°48'E, Tak Province, Omphang District, Song Bae stream, 18–27.IV.1988, evergreen rain forest, M.J.D. Brendell (BMNH); 14 exx.: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui, III.1987, G. de Rougemont; 28 exx.: China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengdian, 22.I.1993, G. de Rougemont (coll. Rougemont).

The new material from China and from Khao Yai and Thung Yai are typical *S. strigosus*, but the series from Phetchaburi Province represent a new form characterised by the shape of the very stout ventral blade of the aedeagus (Fig. 23, cf. Figs 2B and 2C, ROUGEMONT 1985b). It may be that both this form and the one localized in Meghalaya (ROUGEMONT 1985b) both merit subspecific status, but more material is needed from possible interfaces to determine this.

S. bacchusi Rougemont, of which we also have new material (19 exx.: Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 500 m, 13.V.1987, Burckhardt-Löbl, and 1 ♂ & 1 ♀: Ibid., 9.III.1990, G. de Rougemont), is the Bornean representative of *S. strigosus*, and in consistence with the eventual naming of the two forms mentioned above should perhaps also be regarded as a subspecies of *S. strigosus*.

minor group

Stilicoderus minor Cameron

Stilicoderus minor Cameron, 1931, *Faun. Brit. Ind., Col. Staph.* 2: 253.

Stiliderus minor, ROUGEMONT 1985b, *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 92, 1: 219; ROUGEMONT 1986 a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 162.

5 ♂♂ & 1 ♀: Nepal, Raswa Distr. 1.5 km NE Bhargu 2000 m, 12.IV.85, A. Smetana; 1 ♂ & 1 ♀: Nepal, Khandbari Distr., For. NE Kuwapani 2500 m, 28.III.1982, A. & Z. Smetana, 2 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀: Nepal, Khandbari District, Bakan W of Tashigaon 3200 m, 4.IV.1982, A. & Z. Smetana; 2 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀: Nepal, Khandbari District, Induwa Khola Valley 2000 m, 14.IV.1984, Smetana & Löbl (coll. Smetana); 1 ♀: China, Yunnan, Kunming, 9.X.1985, G. de Rougemont; 2 ??: Ibid., X.1986, G. de Rougemont; 1 ♂ & 1 ♀: China, Gansu, Maijishan, VIII.1986, G. de Rougemont; 1 ♂ & 1 ♀: China, Shaanxi, Nanwutai, 17.IX.1995, G. de Rougemont (coll. Rougemont).

Known from Darjeeling and Bhutan. New to Nepal and China.

Stilicoderus exiguitas Shibata

Stilicoderus exiguitas Shibata, 1974, *Bull. Jap. Ent. Acad.* 8, 1: 11.

Stiliderus exiguitas, ROUGEMONT 1986a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 162.

17 exx.: China, Guizhou, Huaxi near Guiyang, X.1986, G. de Rougemont.

This is the sister-species of *S. minor* Cam., and assumed until now to be endemic to Taiwan. Although both species are now known to occur on the continent, they may still be allopatric, *S. exiguitas* occupying a more easterly range than *S. minor*.

Both species are very similar, but *S. exiguitas* is readily identifiable, given comparison material, by its broader, more quadrate head, with more prominent posterior angles and consequently more rectilinear base. In addition the sides of the pronotum are more convex, and the apex of the ventral blade is less strongly recurved than in *S. minor*. Differences in proportions of the fore-bodies are as follows: Length/breadth of head: *S. minor*: 76:78; *S. exiguitas*: 81:86; length/breadth of pronotum: *S. minor*: 78:74; *S. exiguitas*: 81:80.

variolosus group

***Stilicoderus parvus* Cameron**

Stilicoderus parvus Cameron, 1936, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 79: 46.

Stilicoderus parvus, ROUGEMONT 1986a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 162.

1 ♂ & 1 ♀: Thailand, Chiang Rai, Nam tok Ban Du, III.1987, G. de Rougemont; 10 exx.: Sabah, Poring Hot Springs, 500 m, 7.V.1987, Burckhardt-Löbl; 3 exx.: Java, Cibodas 50 km E of Bogor, 1400 m, 3–6.XI.1989, Agosti, Löbl, Burckhardt; 3 exx.: Sumatra, Aceh, Mt. Leuser NP, 300–500 m, Ketambe, 23–30.XI.1989, Löbl, Agosti, Burckhardt (Mus. Geneva); 2 ♀♀: Sumatra, 29.II.1982, Sibolangit, Indonesia leg. Schillhammer (Mus. Vienna).

Hitherto only known by the singler Type from Java.

***Stilicoderus trapezeiceps* (Rougemont)**

Stiliderus trapezeiceps ROUGEMONT, 1986a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 161.

1 ♂: China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengdian, 22.I.1983, G. de Rougemont; 1 ♀: China, Yunnan, Ruili, 3.II.1983, G. de Rougemont.

This species was previously only known from northern Thailand, where I obtained a further series from the type locality in March 1987.

***Stilicoderus helferi* (Rougemont)**

Stiliderus helferi ROUGEMONT, 1985b, *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 92: 218; ROUGEMONT, 1986a, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 49, 8: 159.

1 ♂: Thailand, Khlong Nathan Wildlife sanctuary, Kapoe District, 30 m, P. Schwendinger; 3 ♂♂ & 1 ♀: China, Yunnan, Ruili, 3.II.1993, G. de Rougemont.

This species is otherwise only known by the single Type from Burma (see description of *S. gondaicus* n. sp., below).

***Stilicoderus gondaicus* n. sp.**

Stiliderus helferi ROUGEMONT, 1985b, pro parte, *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 92: 218.

♂ Holotype, 30 ♂♂ & 17 ♀♀ Paratypes: India, Kerala, Cardamom Hills between Pambanar and Peermade 950 m, 9.XI.1972, Besuchet, Löbl, Mussard (Mus. Geneva); 6 exx.: S. India, Kerala, Cardamom Hills, 10 km, SW Kumily 77°07'E 09°31'N, Vallakadavu 1000 m, 24.XII.1993 leg. Boukal & Kejval; 15 exx.: S. India, Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri Hills, 15 km SE Kotagiri (3), Kunchanappanai 900 m, 70°56'E 11°22'N leg. Boukal & Kejval (Mus. Vienna). (Type series in Mus. Geneva, 5 Paratypes in coll. Rougemont).

The Type series of this new species was determined as *S. helferi* Rgmt. in ROUGEMONT (1985b). In that article I expressed some doubt about the provenance of the Type of *S. helferi* (Burma). The rediscovery of *S. helferi* in Thailand and Yunnan and re-examination of the material shows that these are distinct, allopatric species: *S. gondaicus* n. sp. in South India, and *S. helferi* Rgmt. in continental SE Asia.

The two species are so similar that a full description of *S. gondaicus* would be superfluous. *S. gondaicus* n. sp. differs from *S. helferi* in the finer and denser punctuation of the fore-body, especially noticeable on the head, where the diameter of punctures scarcely exceeds that of eye-facets, whereas they are very much larger than eye-facets in *S. helferi*.

In other members of the *varlosus* group the male eighth sternite is broadly and very shallowly emarginate. In both *S. helferi* and *S. gondaicus* n. sp. the sternite has a 'false emargination' before the shallowly emarginate posterior border, consisting of a semi-circular depression, the fundus of which is translucent, much more thinly sclerotised than the surrounding cuticle, appearing in certain lights as a deep emargination. The shape and pubescence of this depression differs slightly in each species (Figs 11, 12). The difference in the shape of the parameroid lobes of the aedeagus is illustrated in ROUGEMONT (1985b: Fig. 1A (*S. helferi*, Holotype) and Figs 1B & 1C (*S. gondaicus* n. sp.).

hieroglyphicus group

***Stilicoderus wauensis* (Rougemont)**

Stiliderus wauensis ROUGEMONT, 1986d, *Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.* 78: 80.

A long series of this species, which I described from a single ex. from Wau in the New Guinea highlands, had escaped my notice in the collection of the BMNH, where they stood among undetermined material under the label *Rugilus*. This new material comes from several of the Solomon Islands: SE Santa Ysobel, 1000 Ships Bay opp. Lilihini Is., 20.IX.1965, shore litter, P.N. Lawrence, Roy. Soc. Exped. Brit. Mus. 1966-1; Kolombangara, nr. Kuzu, 3-8.IX.1965, forest litter, P.N. Lawrence, Royal Soc. Exped. B.M. 1966-1; Guadalcanal, Mt. Austen, 14.VIII.1963, P. Greenslade, B.M. 1966-477.

The *hieroglyphicus* group comprises nine known species from mainland New Guinea, one from the Kai Islands, and one from North Queensland. All of them are so closely related and similar in appearance that they can only be determined by examination of the aedeagus, which affords good diagnostic characters in all cases. The occurrence of this New Guinea species in the Solomons, where one might have expected an endemic representative of the group, is noteworthy: either it is an accidental introduction, or, if its presence is the result of natural dispersion, it may also be expected to occur in New Ireland and New Britain.

The records of *S. hieroglyphicus* Fv. given by LAST (1984) include several members of this group, one of which I later described as *S. madangensis* (ROUGEMONT 1986d). The figure he gave of the aedeagus of '*S. hieroglyphicus*' appears to be that of *S. wauensis* (cf. Fig. 4, ROUGEMONT 1986d).

***Stilicoderus kaiensis* n. sp.**

♂ Holotype, 6 ♂♂ & 9 ♀♀ Paratypes: Indonesia: Maluc., Kai Besar, G. Dob 400 m, Agosti, 5.IX.91 (6), F11047, leaf litter (Mus. Geneva, 5 Paratypes in coll. Rougemont).

Length: ca. 5 mm. Externally in all respects similar to *S. hieroglyphicus* Fv. and other members of this group.

Proportions: Length of head: 68; breadth of head: 75; length of antenna: 128; length of pronotum: 70; breadth of pronotum: 60; length of elytron: 81; breadth of elytra: 77; metatarsus: 40.

Male: Abdominal sternites VII and VIII built as in *S. hieroglyphicus*; aedeagus (Fig. 24) characteristic, in particular by virtue of the asymmetrical parameroid lobes.

Stiliderus Motschoulsky s. l. (infra-orbital ridge lacking)

Thirteen known species of *Stiliderus* lack any trace of a cephalic infra-orbital ridge; these are *S. praecellens* Bnh. from the Philippines, which stands phyletically isolated, the eight members of the endemic Celebesian *brendelli* group described below, and the following four species which also appear to form one or two monophyletic lines. With the partial exception of *S. duplicatus* Ito, which has a more convex build, these four species resemble the *Stilicoderus discalis* group in facies more closely than they do typical *Stiliderus*. They may be separated from each other as follows:

- 1 Elytral punctuation densely granulose between the large serially aligned foveate punctures 2
- Elytra smooth and shiny between the large serially aligned foveate punctures, the ground punctuation simple, sparse, and extremely fine 3
- 2 Larger species, over 6 mm long; male 7th sternite emarginate; aedeagus: Fig. 19A, ROUGEMONT (1986e). Java *magniceps* Cam.
- Smaller species, under 5 mm long; male 7th sternite unmodified; aedeagus: Fig. 27. Thailand *cottoni* n. sp.
- 3 Dorsal surfaces of fore-body more convex; aedeagus: Fig. 26. Riuku Islands *duplicatus* Ito
- Fore-body strongly depressed, as in *S. magniceps* and *S. cottoni*; aedeagus: Fig. 25. Thailand *depressus* n. sp.

magniceps-duplicatus group**Stiliderus duplicatus** (Ito)

Stilicoderus duplicatus Ito, 1984, *Ent. Rev. Japan* 39: 59. Type: Amami-Oshima Island, Japan.

ITO (1984) attributed this species to *Stilicoderus*, presumably on the basis of the absence of an infra-orbital ridge and the insect's facies, remarking that it 'differs clearly from all other *Stilicoderus* species in having the tarsal segments such as those of *Stiliderus*'. Thanks to his kindness in sending me a Paratype for my reference collection, I am able to establish its phyletic position next to the following new species.

Stiliderus depressus n. sp.

♂ Holotype, 3 ♂♂ & 1 ♀ Paratypes: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui ca. 1100 m, III.1987, G. de Rougemont (Mus. Geneva, coll. Rougemont); 1 ♀ Paratype: Thailand, Doi Suthep, 1050 m, 5.XI.1985, Burckhardt-Löbl; 3 ♀♀ Paratypes: Thailand, NE Bangkok, Khao Yai Nat. P. E Heo Suwat waterfalls 800–900 m, I.XII.1985, Burckhardt-Löbl; 1 ♀: Thailand, Taksin, Maharat N.P. 1000 m, 9.II.1993, Schwendinger; 1 ♀: Thailand, Huai Nam Dang, Mae Taeng Distr. 1100 m, 17.12.1990, P. Schwendinger (Mus. Geneva).

Length: 5.6 mm. Fore-body black, post antennal tubercles reddish; abdomen pitchy-brown; labrum, mouthparts, antennae and legs reddish-brown, the femora, and in some exx., the first antennomere infusate.

Proportions of Holotype: Length of head: 75; breadth of head: 81; diameter of eye: 25; antennomeres: I: 25; II: 9; III: 12; IV: 11.5; V: 10; VI: 9; VII: 8.5; VIII-X: 8; XI: 13; length of pronotum: 67; breadth of pronotum: 72; length of elytron: 80; breadth of elytra: 90; metatibia: 63; metatarsomeres: I: 10; II: 7; III-V together: 21.

Length: ca. 5.7 mm. Upper surface of body depressed, as in members of the *Stilicoderus discalis* group. Pubescence of fore-body pale, fine, fairly long and dense.

Head strongly transverse, postero-lateral angles prominent, the base almost rectilinear; post-genae not bordered. Eyes large and protruberant (outline of fore-body: Fig. 2). Punctuation of vertex coarse, the punctures very much larger than eye-facets, elongate, the interstices on average about half the diameter of punctures, shiny, flattened, tending to fuse longitudinally anteriorly. Labrum broad, distinctly 5-dentate, the normal pair of lateral denticles broad, triangular, the extra lateral pair also relatively broad. Antennae moderately long, with all segments except the penultimate two distinctly elongate.

Pronotum transverse; mid-longitudinal band broad (ca. 7), flattened, f fusing posteriorly with a transverse shiny callus which is narrow at centre, broad on either side. Granules on disc prominent, their diameter about equal to cephalic punctures, each clearly isolated by narrow shiny interstices.

Elytra sub-quadrate, a little transverse, smooth and shiny, the large serially aligned foveate punctures deep, large (diameter 3-4) and numerous, the ground punctuation simple, extremely fine, almost invisible but for the fine pale pubescence which it bears.

Legs robust, tarsomeres broad; lobes of tarsomeres IV very long and broad.

Male: Sternite VII unmodified; sternite VIII with a small, shallow emargination (Fig. 13). The aedeagus (Fig. 25), like that of *S. duplicatus*, is of an unusual structure: ventral plate small, without salient processes; right parameroid lobe twisted, its asymmetrically flared apex lying in the median axis, the left, strongly asymmetrical parameroid lobe also twisted to lie above the right, in half lateral view resembling a dorsal plate (this disposition is more clearly seen in the aedeagus of *S. duplicatus*: Fig. 26).

Female: Abdominal tergite IX shiny, sparsely punctate and pubescent, with a small, acute apical emargination.

This new species most closely resembles *S. duplicatus* Ito, but is at once distinguished by its depressed build, by the basal callus of the pronotum (obsolete in *S. duplicatus*), by the somewhat less dense pronotal granulation, smaller emargination of male VIIIth sternite, and by the shorter and differently shaped parameroid lobes.

***Stiliderus cottoni* n. sp.**

♂ Holotype: Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Pui ca. 1100 m, III.1987, G. de Rougemont (Mus. Geneva); 1 ♂ Paratype: Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, Thailand, 25.IV.1992, T. Ito (coll. Ito).

Length: 4.8 mm. Head, pronotum and elytra black; abdomen and femora pitchy black; labrum, antennae, tibia and tarsi dark reddish brown, the antennal scapes somewhat infuscate.

Proportions of Holotype: Length of head: 60; breadth of head: 67; diameter of eye: 20; antennomeres: I: 20; II: 9; III: 10; IV: 9; V: 8; VI: 7; VII: 7; VIII: 6; IX: 7; X: 8; XI: 12. Length of pronotum: 65; breadth of pronotum: 58; length of elytron: 73; breadth of elytra: 78; metatarsomeres: I: 9; II: 8; III–V together: 17.

Facies (outline of fore-body: Fig. 3), relative proportions, sculpture, punctuation and bi-lobed fourth tarsomeres very similar to *S. magniceps* Cam., but on a smaller scale (cf. redescription of *S. magniceps* in ROUGEMONT 1986e: 50).

Male: Abdominal sternite VII unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 14) with a small simple emargination; aedeagus (Fig. 27) similar to that of *S. magniceps*, elongate, the ventral blade navicular, symmetrical.

This is the sister species of *S. magniceps* Cam. and as such readily distinguishable from all other *Stiliderus* species. It differs from *S. magniceps* by its smaller size and the male sex characters: unmodified sternite VII, smaller emargination of sternite VIII, and the aedeagus (cf. Fig. 19, ROUGEMONT 1986e).

KEY TO THE *Stiliderus* OF SULAWESI

Descriptions of the first two *Stiliderus* from the island of Sulawesi were published in 1985 (ROUGEMONT 1985a). New material recorded in this paper raises the number of species to nine. The species fall into two phyletic groups: *S. celebensis* Rgmt belongs to *Stiliderus* s. str. (= *cicatricosus* group) and is closely related to *S. longicollis* Bnh. from Palawan and north Borneo, while the other eight species form a close-knit endemic group.

- 1 Postgenae with a prominent infra-orbital ridge; coarse punctuation of head close, the interstices tending to form longitudinal rugae; granules of pronotum coarse, each clearly isolated by narrow shiny interstices; base of pronotum with a broad shiny callus before posterior margin. aedeagus: Fig. 2A ROUGEMONT 1985a. *celebensis* Rgmt.
- Postgenae not bordered; punctuations of head sparser, not forming rugae; granules of pronotum small, tending to coalesce in parallel oblique rows forming a chevron pattern; pronotum devoid of a transverse shiny callus (*brendelli* group) 2
- 2 Head, midlongitudinal keel of pronotum and elytra shiny, devoid of microsculpture 3
- Head, midlongitudinal keel of pronotum with distinct microsculpture; elytra very densely microsculptate, opaque 7
- 3 Larger species, ca. 7 mm long; pronotum less elongate (3:2.7); elytra more transverse (4:3); male unknown *yangbesar* n. sp.
- Smaller species, 5–6.5 mm long; pronotum more elongate (3:2.7); elytra less transverse (ca. 4:3.5) 4
- 4 Smaller species, ca. 5 mm long; head transverse, with prominent posterior angles and proportionately larger, more prominent eyes (plate 1B, ROUGEMONT 1986e); male 8th sternite simply emarginate; aedeagus: Fig. 1A, ROUGEMONT 1985a *brendelli* Rgmt.

- Larger species, 5.5–6.5 mm long; head suborbicular, not transverse, with smaller, less prominent eyes (Fig. 4); male 8th sternite deeply and broadly excised to postero-lateral angles, these bearing a brush of long setae (Fig. 15) 5
- 5 Larger species, 6–6.5 mm; head distinctly elongate; pronotum strongly elongate (3:2), strongly convergent in straight lines in anterior 3/8ths (Fig. 5); male unknown *conicollis* n. sp.
- Smaller, (5.5–6 mm), less elongate species; sides of pronotum convexly rounded in anterior half 6
- 6 Averagely smaller species; femora reddish-brown; aedeagus: Fig. 28 *kakimerah* n. sp.
- Averagely larger species; femora black; aedeagus: Fig. 29. *kakihitam* n.sp.
- 8 Smaller species, head ca. 80 long and broad; head and midlongitudinal keel of pronotum shiny, with strong transverse microreticulate ground sculpture; aedeagus: Fig. 30 *opacipennis* n. sp.
- Larger species, head ca. 90 long and broad; head and midlongitudinal keel or pronotum very strongly microsculptate, almost as densely opaque as elytra; aedeagus: Fig. 31 *opacus* n. sp.
- 7 Head transverse, with distinct posterior angles; the base almost rectilinear; male 8th sternite shallowly emarginate; aedeagus: Fig. 32. *schoedli* n.sp.
- Head orbicular, the base and temples coarctate; male 8th sternite deeply and broadly excised to postero-lateral angles, these bearing a brush of long setae 8

brendelli group

***Stiliderus kakimerah* n. sp.**

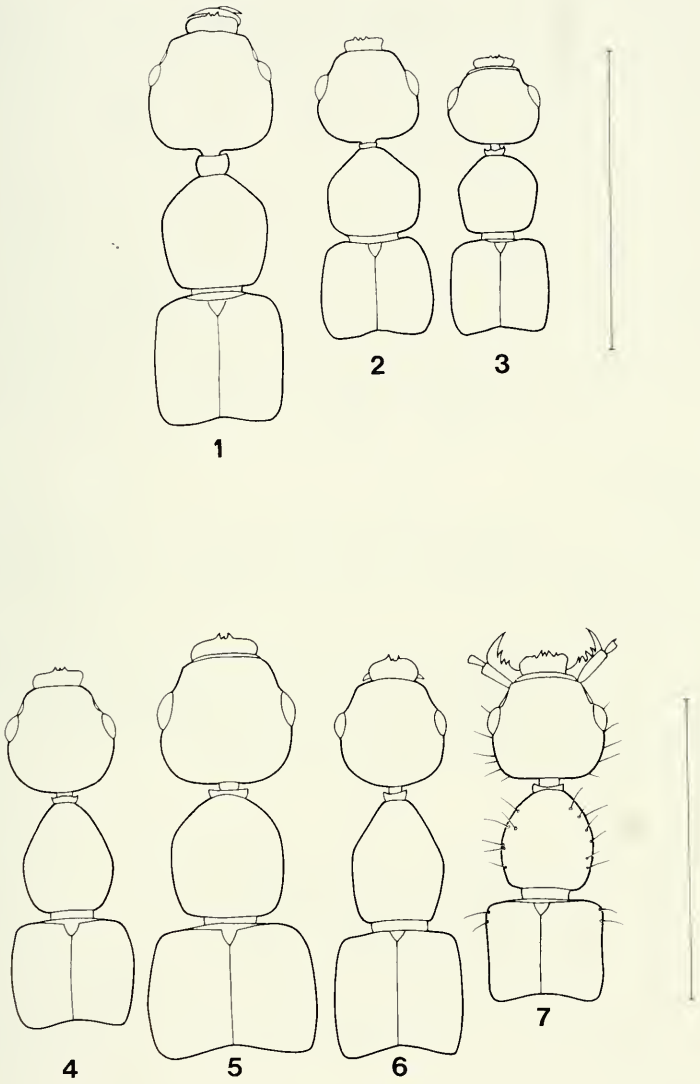
♂ Holotype, 6 ?? & 14 ♀♀ Paratypes: Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Danau Mooat 1200 m nr. Kotamobagu, Feb. 1985. Lower montane forest 1200–1400 m. Foliage of fallen tree (BMNH. 5 Paratypes in coll. Rougemont).

Length: 5.5–5.9 mm. Black, abdomen pitchy-brown to pitchy-black; mouthparts, antennae and legs rufous. Fore-body very shiny, devoid of microsculpture.

Proportions: Length of head: 80; breadth of head: 80; diameter of eye: 25; antennomeres: I: 33; II: 12; III: 16; IV: 15; V: 15; VI: 15; VII: 14; VIII: 12; IX: 11; X: 11; XI: 17; length of pronotum: 83; breadth of pronotum: 68; length of elytron: 94; breadth of elytra: 94; metatarsi: I: 13; II: 8; III–V together: 21.

Outline of fore-body: Fig. 4. Similar to *S. brendelli* Rgmt. in colour, sculpture, punctuation and pubescence, but larger, the head sub-orbicular, with no trace of posterior angles, the temples and base coarctate, and male secondary sexual characters different.

Male: Abdominal sternite VII unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 15) with posterior margin entirely excised to postero-lateral angles, these bearing a brush of long setae, the emargination fringed with long setae. Aedeagus: Fig. 28, the ventral blade apically with a membranous flange of varying development and shape.



FIGS 1-7

Outline of fore-body (scale: 3 mm): 1. *Stilicoderus fornosanus* n. sp.; 2. *Stiliderus depressus* n. sp.; 3. *Stiliderus cottoni* n. sp.; 4. *Stiliderus kakimerah* n. sp.; 5. *Stiliderus yangbesar* n. sp.; 6. *Stiliderus conicollis* n. sp.; 7. *Stiliderus schoedli* n. sp.

Stilicoderus kakihitam n. sp.

♂ Holotype 2 ♂♂ & 2 ♀♀ Paratypes: Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Danau Mooat 1200 m nr. Kotamobagu, Feb. 1985, Lower montane forest 1200–1400 m, foliage of fallen tree; 2 ♂♂ Paratypes: Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Gng. Ambang F.R. nr. Kotamobagu, 25 Jan. 1985, Lower montane forest 1400–1600 m, leaf litter; 1 ♂ Paratype: Ibid., Feb. 1985, leaf litter on log, 1300 m (BMNH, 5 Paratypes in coll. Rougemont).

Length: 5.5–6.7 mm. Colour as in *S. kakimerah*, but femora pitchy black, antennae and tibia a darker, reddish-brown.

Proportions: Length and breadth of head: 80; diameter of eye: 25; length of pronotum: 81; breadth of pronotum: 65; length of elytron: 81; breadth of elytra: 105.

Externally indistinguishable from *S. kakimerah* except for the colour of legs and slightly broader elytra. The average size of specimens is slightly greater.

Male: Abdominal sternites VII and VIII as in *S. kakimerah*. Aedeagus: Fig. 29, similar to *S. kakimerah*, but the ventral blade less angled in the middle, more strongly twisted to the left, the apex more dilated and without a broad convaluted membranous flange, but only a small triangular flange before the apical dilatation.

Stiliderus yangbesar n. sp.

♀ Holotype & 1 ♀ Paratype: Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Dumoga-Bone N.P., 19–26 June 1985, plot B. ca 300 m, Lowland forest, malaise trap, R. Ent. Soc. Lond. Project Wallace, BM 1985–10; 1 ♀ Paratype: Indonesia, Sulawesi Utara, Danau Mooat 1200 m, nr. Kotamobagu, Feb. 1985, Lower montane forest 1200–1400 m, foliage of fallen tree (BMNH, 1 Paratype in coll. Rougemont).

Outline of fore-body: Fig. 5. A much larger insect than the two preceding species, but similar in sculpture and punctuation. Head distinctly transverse, with broadly rounded but well marked apico-lateral angles. Pronotum very convex, much less elongate. Elytra proportionately shorter, more transverse.

Male unknown.

Stiliderus conicollis n. sp.

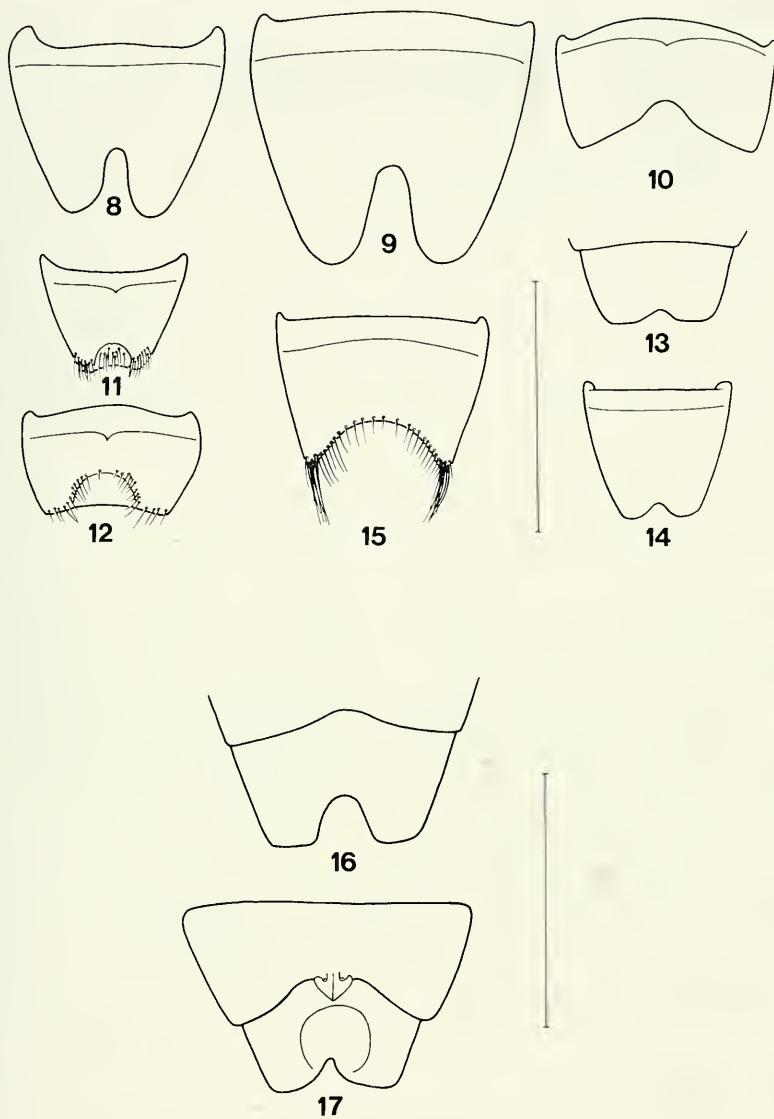
♀ Holotype & 1 ♀ Paratype: Sulawesi Selatan, W. of Mamasa 1600 m, 9.V.1991, D. Agosti F91724 (Mus. Geneva, Paratype in coll. Rougemont).

Length: 6.1–6.5 mm. Fore-body black, abdomen and femora pitchy-black, mouthparts, antennae, tibia and tarsi brown.

Proportions: Length of head: 89; breadth of head: 80; diameter of eye: 26; antennomeres: I: 39; II: 12; III: 18; IV: 16; V: 16; VI: 16; VII: 14; VIII: 13; IX: 11; X: 11; XI: 20. Length of pronotum: 90; breadth of pronotum: 68; length of elytron: 90; breadth of elytra: 103.

Outline of fore-body: Fig. 6. Sculpture and punctuation similar to that of *S. kakimerah* n. sp. and other preceding species, but punctuation of head sparser and a little coarser, that of pronotum coarser, the parallel lines of granules longitudinal anteriorly, oblique only in posterior half. Head sub-orbicular, distinctly elongate, the temples and base coarctate. Pronotum very elongate, the sides convergent in straight lines in anterior 3/8ths. Elytra rather depressed. Abdomen exceptionally broad (Maximum breadth 113 across urite V), with very broad paratergites.

Male unknown.



Figs 8-17

Outline of male sternite VIII (scale: 1 mm): 8. *Stilicoderus formosanus* n. sp.; 9. *Stilicoderus plumbatus* Rgmt.; 10. *Stilicoderus maai* Rgmt.; 11. *Stilicoderus helferi* Rgmt.; 12. *Stilicoderus gondaicus* n. sp.; 13. *Stiliderus depressus* n. sp.; 14. *Stiliderus cottoni* n. sp.; 15. *Stiliderus kakimerah* n. sp.; 16. *Stiliderus cardanomensis* n. sp.; 17. *Stiliderus yikor* n. sp.

***Stiliderus opacipennis* n. sp.**

♂ Holotype & 1 ♀ Paratype: Sulawesi Selatan, W. Manasa (sic) 1600 m, 9.04.1991, D. Agosti F91722/4 (Mus. Geneva, Paratype in coll. Rougemont).

Length: ca. 6.4 mm. Black, mouthparts, antennae, pro- and mesotibia and tarsi reddish-brown.

Proportions: Length of head: 85; breadth of head: 79; diameter of eye: 24; antennomeres: I: 37; II: 10; III: 18; IV: 16; V: 16; VI: 15; VII: 14; VIII: 13; IX: 12; X: 11; XI: 19. Length of pronotum: 82; breadth of pronotum: 68; length of elytron: 87; breadth of elytra: 97.

In facies resembling *S. conicollis* n. sp., the head distinctly elongate, but pronotum less elongate, and abdomen a little less broad. Punctuation of fore-body finer and denser than that of *S. conicollis*. Immediately distinguishable from the four preceding species by the microsculptate fore-body: On the head and mid-longitudinal keel of pronotum the microsculpture is strong, but still leaves the surface lustrous, whereas on the elytra it is so dense that the surface is entirely matt.

Male: Sternites VII and VIII as in *S. kakimerah* n. sp., the apico-lateral angles of sternite VIII furnished with a brush of long dark setae, but the emargination between them without conspicuous long setae. Aedeagus: Fig. 30.

***Stiliderus opacus* n. sp.**

♂ Holotype: Sulawesi Selatan, W. of Mamasa 1600 m, D. Agosti F91765 (Mus. Geneva).

Length: 6.5 mm. Colour, facies and punctuation as in *S. opacipennis* n. sp.

Proportions: Length of head: 95; breadth of head: 93; diameter of eye: 26; antennomeres: I: 41; II: 11; III: 21; IV: 18; V: 18; VI: 18; VII: 17; VIII: 13.5; IX: 12; X: 11; XI: 19. Length of pronotum: 97; breadth of pronotum: 78; length of elytron: 93; breadth of elytra: 100.

Very similar to *S. opacipennis* n. sp., but larger, the head orbicular, scarcely elongate, and punctuation of head and pronotum finer and denser. Microsculpture of head and mid-longitudinal keel of pronotum much denser, the surfaces not lustrous as in *S. opacipennis*, almost as densely matt as that of elytra. Elytra quadrate, depressed, densely, opaquely sculptured as in *S. opacipennis*.

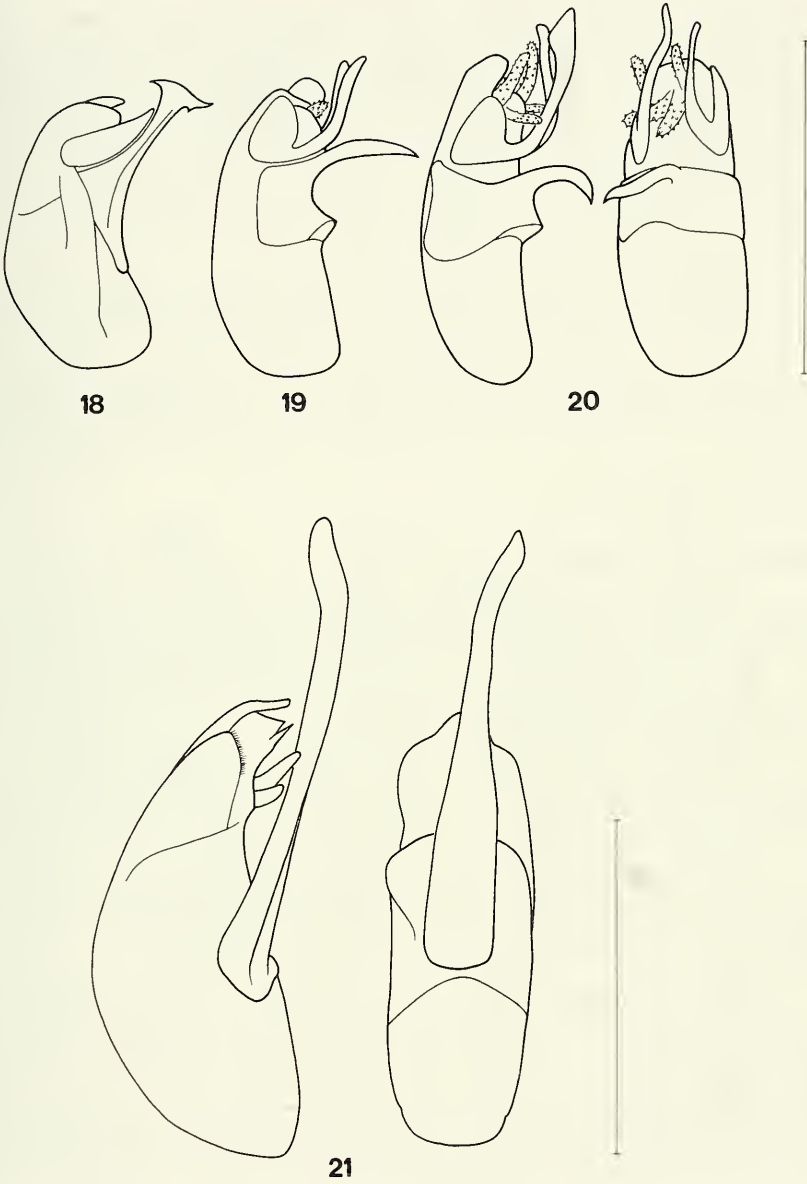
Male: Abdominal sternites as in *S. opacipennis*. Aedeagus: Fig. 31.

***Stiliderus schoedli* n. sp.**

♂ Holotype, 1 ♂ & 3 ♀ Paratypes: S. Sulawesi 1992, Umg. Malino (27), Ö Ujung Pandang, leg. Schödl 29.IV (Mus. Vienna, 2 Paratypes in coll. Rougemont).

Length: ca. 5 mm. Black, elytra fuscous; mouthparts, antennae and legs reddish-brown, the meso- and metatibia somewhat darker. Fore-body microsculptate as in the two preceding species, but facies different, the head sub-quadrate, transverse. Outline of fore-body: Fig. 7.

Proportions: Length of head: 80; breadth of head: 88; diameter of eye: 28; antennomeres: I: 30; II: 10; III: 15; IV: 14; V: 13; VI: 12; VII: 11; VIII: 10; IX: 10; X: 10; XI: 17. Length of pronotum: 84; breadth of pronotum: 70; length of elytron: 78; breadth of elytra: 92; metatarsomeres: I: 13; II: 9; III-V together: 23.



FIGS 18-21

Aedeagus in lateral and ventral views (scale: 1 mm): 18. *Stilicoderus formosanus* n. sp.; 19. *Stilicoderus grannlifrons* Rgmt. (Nepal); 20. *Stilicoderus granlifrons* Rgmt. (Thailand); 21. *Stilicoderus plumbatus* Rgmt.

Sides of head and pronotum, humeral angles of elytra, outer faces of tibia and apices of profemora with a number of long stout black setae in addition to the normal fine pubescence (Fig. 7). Punctuation of head denser, and chevron patterned lines of granules on pronotum much coarser than in *S. opacipennis*. Microsculpture of head dense, deep, but leaving the surface lustrous, as in *opacipennis*. Microsculpture of quadrate elytra similar to the two preceding species, but large foveate punctures deeper and more numerous. Abdomen short, strongly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly from broadest point across fifth urite.

Male: Sternite VII unmodified; sternite VIII unlike preceding species, with a small, shallow apico-median emargination, the apico-lateral angles broadly rounded, each furnished with a single long black seta. Aedeagus: Fig. 32.

This new species is readily distinguished from the other two densely microsculptate species by its transverse head, and from all other members of the *brendelli* group by the very conspicuous black setae on the head, pronotum, elytra and legs.

***Stiliderus* Motschoulsky s. str.**

***Stiliderus cardamomensis* n. sp.**

♂ Holotype: S. India, Kerala Cardamom Hills, 10 km SW Kumily, 77°07'E 09°31'N, Vallakadavu 1000 m, 24.12.1993, leg. Boukal & Kejval (Mus. Vienna). 1 ♀: India, Kerala, Cardamom H. 450–500 m, Valara Fall. 46 km SW of Munnar, Besuchet, Löbl, Mussard, 25.XI.72.

Black, mouthparts, antennae and legs dark brown. Pubescence of fore-body dark, dense, short, erect. Elytra densely granulose.

Proportions: Length: ca. 5.8 mm. Length of head: 86; breadth of head: 93; diameter of eye: 26; antennomeres: I: 32; II: 11; III: 15; IV: 13; V: 12; VI: 11; VII: 10; VIII: 10; IX: 10.5; X: 11; XI: 18; length of pronotum: 90; breadth of pronotum: 80; length of elytron: 80; breadth of elytron: 108; metatarsomeres: I: 15; II: 9; III–V: 26.

Male: Abdominal sternite VII not depressed, but with a broad, shallow apico-median emargination; sternite VIII strongly concave in apico-median 3/4, with a moderately deep ogival emargination (Fig. 16); aedeagus: Fig. 33, with very long ventral blade.

This is the sister species of *S. uussardi* Rgmt. from the Anaimalai Hills, and runs to that species in my key to *Stiliderus* (ROUGEMONT 1986e). It differs from *S. mussardi* in colour (*S. uussardi* has dark brown elytra and abdomen, and reddish-brown antennae and legs), in overall greater proportions, and in the male primary and secondary sex characters: In *S. uussardi* male sternite VII is mid-longitudinally depressed, with a narrow, acute emargination.

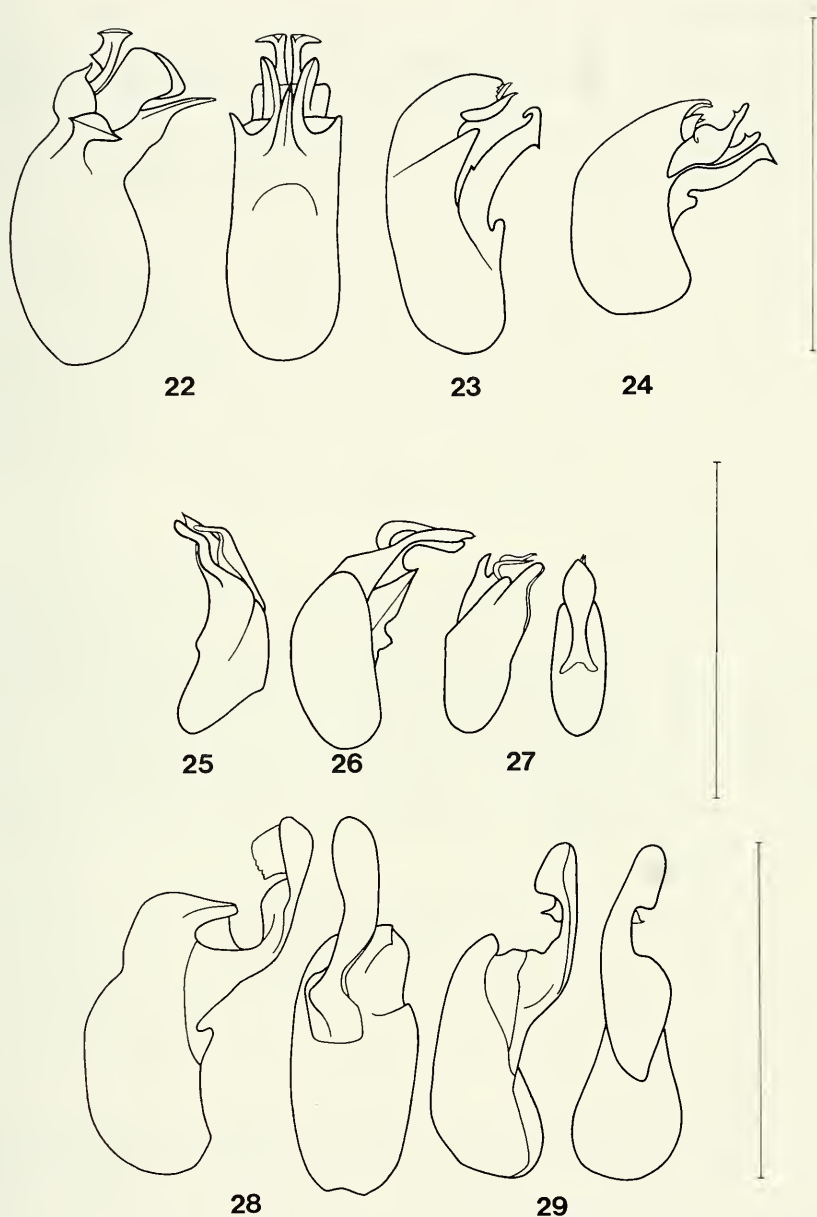
***Stiliderus crassus* (Kraatz)**

Psilotrachellus crassus Kraatz, 1859, *Arch. Naturg.* 25: 124.

Stiliderus crassus, ROUGEMONT 1986e, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 50, 2: 44.

1 ♂: Lombok, Pasuk Pass 300 m, forest litter, 3.XI.91, I. Löbl; 2 ♀♀: Lombok, Mt. Rinjani above Senara 900–1100 m, 5.11.1991, I. Löbl (Mus. Geneva).

The first *Stiliderus* recorded from Lombok: widely distributed in SE Asia.



FIGS 22-29

Aedeagus in lateral and ventral views (scale: 1 mm): 22. *Stilicoderus maai* Rgmt.; 23. *Stilicoderus strigosus* Rgmt. (Phetchaburi); 24. *Stilicoderus kaiensis* n. sp.; 25. *Stiliderus depressus* n. sp.; 26. *Stiliderus duplicatus* Ito; 27. *Stiliderus cottoni* n. sp.; 28. *Stiliderus kakimerah* n. sp.; 29. *Stiliderus kakihitam* n. sp.

Stiliderus yikor n. sp.

♂ Holotype: Thailand, Chiang Rai, Ban Du, III.1987, G. de Rougemont; 1 ♂ Paratype: China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengdian, 22.II.1993, G. de Rougemont (Mus. Geneva, coll. Rougemont).

Length: 5.6–5.9 mm. Facies and sculpture of *S. crassus* Kr.

Proportions: Length of head: 70; breadth of head: 83; Diameter of eye: 22; length of antenna: 133; length of pronotum: 80; breadth of pronotum: 77; length of elytron: 75; breadth of elytron: 99; metatarsus: 42.

Male: Abdominal sternite VII (Fig. 17) broadly emarginate, in the centre of emargination with a small pair of explanate lamellate processes; sternite VIII deeply concave in median area, apically with a small emargination; aedeagus: Fig. 34.

I can find no significant specific differences between this new species and *S. crassus* apart from the male primary and secondary sex characters. The head of the new species is rather less convex than that of *S. crassus*, in this approaching *S. expectatus* Rgmt., but the difference is so slight to express in terms of measurements. The male sex characters however clearly define the two species.

Stiliderus yunnanensis n. sp.

♀ Holotype & 9 ♀♀ Paratypes: China, Yunnan, Ruili, 4.II.1993, G. de Rougemont (Mus. Geneva, coll. Rougemont).

Length: 5.2–5.7 mm. Black, mouthparts, antennae and legs reddish-brown. Fore-body clothed in conspicuous pale, long pubescence. Elytra not granulate. Almost indistinguishable in facies and sculpture from *S. occidentalis* Rgmt.

Proportions: Length of head: 78; breadth of head: 83; diameter of eye: 23; antennomeres: I: 23; II: 9; III: 12; IV: 11; V: 10; VI: 10; VII: 9; VIII: 8.5; IX: 8.5; X: 8; XI: 15; length of pronotum: 80; breadth of pronotum: 78; length of elytron: 73; breadth of elytra: 95; metatarsus: 45.

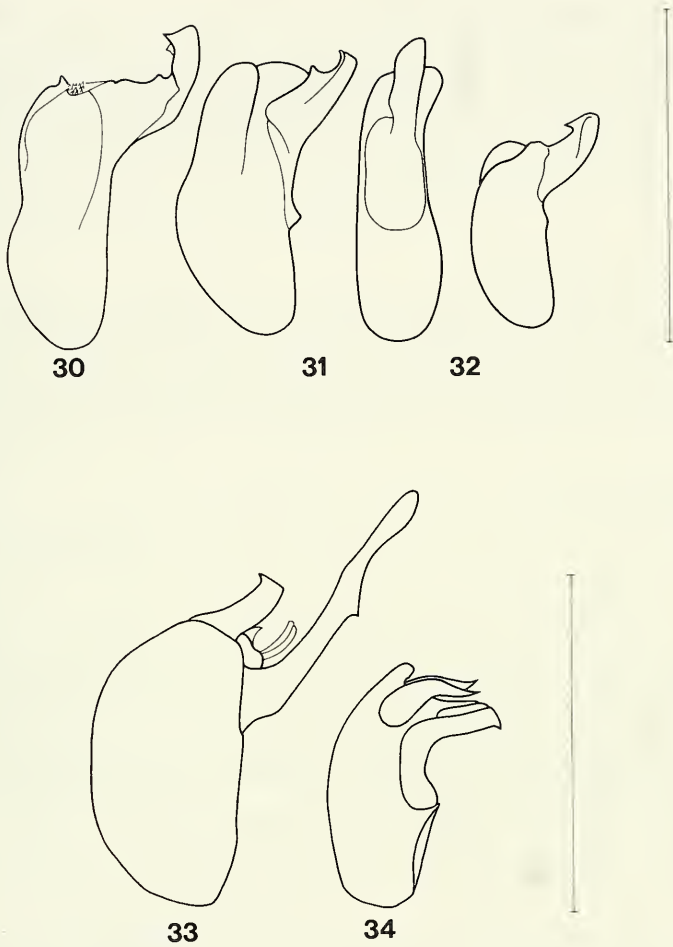
Male unknown.

This new species belongs to a sub-group of three other species (*S. occidentalis* Rgmt, *S. smetanai* Rgmt., *S. loebli* Rgmt.) characterised by the broad pronotum without basal callus, only slightly transverse head, and the male sex characters. The new species is closest to *S. occidentalis*, from which it differs by slightly sparser punctuation of head, considerably longer antennae, with segments I–VIII all elongate (segments VII & VIII transverse in *S. occidentalis*), and the sides of pronotum more strongly convergent posteriorly.

Despite the close similarity of *S. yunnanensis* n. sp. to *S. occidentalis*, and the absence of males to confirm its validity, I have no hesitation in describing it as a new species. *S. occidentalis* is confined to the western Himalaya, while the other two members of the group, which occur respectively in Nepal and NE India, are less similar to it.

Stiliderus expectatus Rougemont

Stiliderus expectatus ROUGEMONT, 1986b, *Reichenbachia* 24, 4: 56; ROUGEMONT 1986e, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 50, 2: 45.



FIGS 30-34

Aedeagus in lateral and ventral views (scale: 1 mm): 30. *Stiliderus opacipennis* n. sp.; 31. *Stiliderus opacus* n. sp.; 32. *Stiliderus schoedli* n. sp.; 33. *Stiliderus cardamomensis* n. sp.; 34. *Stiliderus yikor* n. sp.

8 exx.: Thailand, Chiang Rai, Ban Du, III.1987, G. de Rougemont; 1 ♂: Thailand, Chaing Mai, Doi Pui, III.1987, G. de Rougemont; Thailand, Chantaburi, Khao Sabap Nat. Park, 150-300 m, 24.XI.85, Burckhardt-Löbl; Thailand, Khao Yai Nat. Park, Khao Kheo 150 m, 28.XI.85, Burckhardt-Löbl; Malaysia, Perak, Cascade Sungai Simei, Cameron Highlands, T. Jaccoud III.77; Sabah, Poring Hot Springs 500 m, 13.V. 1987, Burckhardt-Löbl.

Hitherto only known by the Type series from Bali.

***Stiliderus cicatricosus* Motschoulsky**

Stiliderus cicatricosus Motschoulsky, 1858, *Bull. Mosc.* 31, 2: 639; ROUGEMONT 1986e, *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden* 50, 2: 43.

Sumatra, Aceh no. 25a, Mt. Leuser NP, 300–500 m, Ketamba, 23–30.XI.1989, Löbl, Agosti, Burckhardt; 1 ♀: China, Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengdian, 22.I.1993, G. de Rougemont; 1 ♂: China, Yunnan, Ruili, 4.II.1993, G. de Rougemont.

New to Sumatra and China.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My thanks to those friends and colleagues who made most of this material available for study: M. Brendell and P. Hammond (Natural History Museum, London), T. Ito (Kyoto), I. Löbl (Geneva Museum), W. Schawaller (Stuttgart Museum), H. Schillhammer (Vienna Museum), A. Smetana (Ottawa).

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